

AP TEST REVIEW

PART THREE

18th Century through
Napoleon

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

- The 18th Century was marked by a wide variety of changes which forever impacted the modern world. These include:
 - Agricultural Revolution
 - Commercial Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Political Revolution
 - Intellectual Revolution

The Agricultural Revolution

- Agriculture methods were still crude in most of Europe in 1700. New methods began to emerge in the 1700's, mainly funded by aristocratic landlords in England.
- These reforms were applied to production, cultivation, and selective breeding.
- Increased yield and better methods began to free many peasants to look for jobs in the cities by the late 1700's.

Agricultural Reforms

- Charles Townsend: Introduced crop rotation and fertilization to increase yield
- Tethro Tull: Developed the seed drill (1701) to make planting crops more efficient.
- Robert Bakewell: Improved cattle breeding
- Arthur Young: famous traveler & writer who spread the ideas of the ag. Revolution.
- King George III: spent crown money to pay for the introduction of fertilization & the use of the seed drill.

Results

- Greater prosperity for estate owners
- Urban migration
- Agricultural inventions
- Enclosure Acts
- Corn Laws
- Conflict between the middle and upper classes and continued exploitation of the lower classes

Commercial Revolution

- The commercial revolution began during the late medieval and early renaissance years with the extension of trade routes and the growth of towns.
- During the 18th century, even more advances in the field of business prompted important changes in European society.

Banking, etc.

- National banks arose in England, the low countries, France & Sweden.
- Increased trade led to greater need for insurance on ships & their cargo
 - This led to the growth of large insurance houses such as Lloyds of London
- The London Stock Exchange opened and was imitated elsewhere.

Transportation

- Navigation advanced with the introduction of the sextant and the chronometer and sailing became safer.
- Charts and maps were improved, and buoys and lighthouses were invented.
- Huge increases in the building & use of turnpikes and canals improved inland transportation.

Internal Trade Advances

- Guild restrictions were gradually removed (happened faster in W. Europe)
- Standards of weights & measures & national currencies were created and made internal and international trade easier.
- BUT: In the German states and Central & E. Europe, local taxes, tariffs, and currencies impeded progress

The Industrial Revolution

- Began approximately 1750 in England in the textile industries.
- Led to the growth of urban industrial centers, such as Manchester
- The factory system created a need for new equipment and for urbanization.
- Led to the reorganization of family life and the breakdown of the cottage-industry or “putting out” system.

England

- 1707: Act of Union: Scotland was united with England under the leadership of Queen Anne, William's successor.
- 1714: King James I's great grandson, (the ruler of Hanover in Germany) became King of England, as George I.
 - This established the Hanoverian dynasty
- Under George I & George II, parliament & royal advisors assumed many powers of government.

Hanoverian England

- The following were trends in 18th century England:
 - strong commercial sea power gave England control over the world's commerce & sea power.
 - Growth of the cabinet system of government--George I couldn't speak English, so he left parliament & his advisors most of the responsibility of ruling England.
 - Squirearchy: rule by the landed Whig aristocracy, led by Robert Walpole, the cabinet head & chief royal advisor.
 - Representation denied to the growing industrial/urban areas

France under Louis XV (1715 - 1774)

- This grandson of Louis XIV took the throne as a child and ruled with the help of a group of nobles and several incompetent advisors (Duke of Orleans & Duke of Bourbon)
- Eventually, the government came under the control of Cardinal Fleury, whose policies created peace and economic prosperity for France until his death in 1743.

Louis XV

- After Fleury's death, Louis still did rule on his own and was dominated by members of the nobility & by his mistresses, the Marquise de Pompadour & Comtesse du Barry.
- His reign led to the declining power of France and the rise of England as a superior power.

Louis XV

- Louis' reign was marked by the following problems:
 - A poorly trained army: The army had not yet recovered from the wars of Louis XIV.
 - A weak navy: French prestige begins to fall
 - Wars with England: over dynastic problems on the continent & colonies--they sapped Fr. Strength
 - Rebellious Nobles: allowed the nobility to regain control of France
 - Dissatisfaction of the People: people were dissatisfied by the obvious expense & luxury of his courtly life in the face of other French problems.

The Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia

- Modern Prussia was created in the 17th century when the Hohenzollern family united several small states in N. Germany.
- These states were dominated by the great landed aristocrats, called the junkers.

Frederick William I (1640 - 1688)

- Frederick William I (the great elector) was the real founder of modern Prussia
 - He built the nation on the foundation of a strong army
 - Under his rule, the standard Prussian policies of militarism and opportunism in foreign affairs were set.

Frederick William II (1713 -1740)

- FW II made the army even stronger & more defensive.
- FWII gained the actual independence of Prussia by entering the war of Spanish Succession on the side of the HRE.
 - In return for their military help, the HRE granted Prussian independence.

Frederick the Great (1740 - 1786)

- Great grandson of Frederick William I
- Fred the great was an enlightened despot who encouraged the arts, founded the Pr. Academy of the Sciences (with the help of Leibnitz), and wrote music. He played the flute.
- Although he nearly bankrupted Prussia in the first half of his rule, he regained Prussian greatness by the end of his life.

The War of Austrian Succession (1740 - 1748)

- The first major action of Frederick the Great was to dispute the succession of Maria Theresa to the Austrian throne.
 - Her succession had been guaranteed by pragmatic sanction, but when she assumed the throne, Frederick refused to recognize her right to rule Austria.
- In the resulting war, Austria was allied with England against France, Spain, Bavaria, Saxony, and Prussia.
 - This war soon turned into a world war over colonies & trade.
 - An Austrian victory allowed MT to keep her job

The Peace of Aix la Chapelle (1748)

- Ended the war of Austrian Succession
- Colonial conditions were kept at the status quo
- Maria Theresa retained the Austrian throne
- Frederick the great made the only real territorial gain when he took Silesia from Austria
- Scared by Prussian aggression, France & Austria buried the hatchet and formed an alliance against Prussia that was later joined by Catherine the Great of Russia.

The Diplomatic Revolution

- Concerned about the alliances against his country, Frederick the great relied on diplomatic means to change the situation.
- Fred played on colonial rivalries between England and France to realign the alliances and keep his nation from being isolated.

The Seven Year War (1756 - 1763)

- This war was the result of Fred's plotting
- Fred allied Prussia with England against France and Austria
 - although the war was hard on Prussia, Fred managed to survive, due to the loyalty and skill of his troops
 - Prussian troops drove off French, Austrian, and Russian armies.

War, continued

- England, under the cabinet of William Pitt, became preoccupied with fighting in N. America (Fr. & Indian War) and was little help to Prussia, but Prussia won the European war, anyway.
- Treaty of Hubertusberg (1763): Prussia gains permanent control of Silesia
- Treaty of Paris (1763): brought a final end to the war for all participants and guaranteed England supremacy in colonial matters in N. America and India.

Russia

- Before the reign of Peter the Great, Russia was a loosely knit Asiatic country , first dominated by Scandinavian merchants around Kiev, then by Byzantium, next by the Asiatic warriors, and finally by the princes of Moscow.
- By the 17th Century, Russia turned westward, filling in the power vacuum created by the decline of Poland and Sweden.

Peter the Great (1682 - 1725)

- Peter took over Russia after a revolt of the Strelsky.
- He did the following things:
 - Attempted to westernize Russia & built St. Petersburg as his “window to the west.”
 - Brought the Russian Orthodox church under his own personal control
 - To raise money, Peter set up state taxes on each individual, created state monopolies, and created a national currency.

Peter, continued

- Peter set up new administrative offices by province and a central office for supervision. He set up this system of “colleges & cabinets” to supervise all affairs of Russia, even those of the church.
- Peter created schools for civil service & military leaders & imported foreign technicians.

Peter, continued

- In order to fight his foreign wars, Peter decreed compulsory military service for all land-owners. By these wars, he drained Russian finances & population.
- He brought the nobles & landed aristocrats directly under his control.

Peter, continued

- He tried to change the customs & traditions of the Russian people by banning certain traditional forms of dress, reforming the calendar, changing the system of numbers, & reforming Russian educational & business institutions.
- Peter insisted on Western dress & personally cut off the beards of the “old believers.”

The Great Northern War

- This war, 1700-1721, marked Russia's triumph over Sweden for the leadership of northern Europe.
- This war, fought between Peter and Charles XII, was finally won by Russia, but at great cost.
- Decisive battle = Battle of Poltava

Poland

- Loosely knit kingdom led by a nearly powerless king who was dominated by warring coalitions of nobles.
- One weakness = exploding diets
- By the 17th century, Poland was declining, due to ill-defined boundaries, weak monarchs, poor economic conditions, & a weak military that couldn't fight off foreign invaders.

Poland, continued

- Huge gap between the nobility & peasants. No middle class.
- Cruel treatment of the serfs.
- Poland was threatened on the west by Prussia, the North by Sweden, and on the east by Russia. Three partitions virtually did away with the kingdom of Poland.

The Ottoman Empire

- Took over the Byzantine empire with the fall of Constantinople happening in 1453.
- Began to expand into Europe, pushing north from Greece and west from the Black Sea coast.
- They fought on the Danube and were a serious challenge to Charles V.

Ottomans, continued

- The Ottomans continued to be a threat in southern Europe, and threatened Vienna in the 1680's.
- After their defeat near Vienna in 1683, the Ottomans made no more territorial gains in Europe and eventually declined.
- By the 19th century, the Ottomans were called the “sick man of Europe.”

The Enlightenment

- Intellectual movement of the late 17th & early 18th centuries
- Fostered by the scientific ideas and attitudes developed during the scientific revolution.
- Based on optimistic beliefs in reason, natural law, and progress.
- Believed that the human mind, by using the inductive method could discover natural laws to govern society & improve the condition of mankind.

The Philosophes

- The philosophes all shared the common belief that man could discover laws to govern society that would improve it.
- All believed in the basic goodness of mankind
- Many philosophes, however differed on what the ideal society should look like.
- Other philosophes were split between rationalism and empiricism.

Enlightenment Ideas

- Deism: Many philosophes turned to deism as an alternative to what they saw as the intolerance of organized religion.
- Deism was based on the model of the clockwork universe.
 - Deists believed that God created the world in accordance with the natural laws, but He did not interfere in human affairs.
 - Deists, therefore, believed that prayer was useless

More Ideas

- Toleration: Believed in religious and political toleration as long as a person's actions did not threaten the well-being of his neighbors.
- Education: Wanted educational reform & secular education. “learning by doing” rather than memory drills was favored by Rousseau (Emile) and Pestolozzi.

Enlightenment Thinkers

- Beccaria: Italian jurist who believed there were three natural laws of justice:
 - Punishments should deter crime & reform the criminal
 - Severe punishment was not necessary for this purpose
 - Punishment had to be certain, quick, and just
- Advocated an end to torture & capital punishment
- Wrote Crimes And Punishments to encourage penal reform.

Voltaire

- Began his career as a publicist and was the most cynical of the philosophes. His book, Candide, was a satire on the optimism of many enlightenment thinkers.
- Voltaire's beliefs consisted of the following:
 - Voltaire rejected the belief in a priori ideas and believed that people acquired knowledge through experience and interpreted it with reason.

Rousseau

- Rousseau was a romantic who had a belief in the innate goodness of mankind.
- He believed that man was corrupted and enslaved by civilization.
 - “Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.”
- Wrote the Social Contract in which he described the institution of government.
 - All men entered into a contract with one another and agreed to abide by the general will, whose object was the good of all.

Rousseau, continued

- Rousseau defined liberty as obedience to self-imposed law.
 - He believed that since the general will is the expression of the individual wills of the citizens determining what is good for the community as a whole, any individual who refuses to obey the law which he himself imposed upon himself as a citizen may be forced to follow the law.
 - Thus, “man may be forced to be free.”
- Government = an agent of the people--democracy.

Montesquieu

- Wrote The Spirit of the Laws and made three major points:
 - Relativism in government--There is not one best form of government--the best form depends on the climate, people, etc.
 - Separation of Powers is necessary between three branches of government
 - Checks & Balances are necessary to keep any one group from gaining complete power.
 - He distrusted the masses.

Diderot

- Editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedie, the first volume of which was published in 1751.
- Compendium of human knowledge that reflected the new beliefs and attitudes of the Enlightenment.
- Pointed out the faults of society & organized religion and promoted rationalism, science, & a respect for natural law and social progress.

Enlightened Despotism

- Ideas of the philosophes were popular with many of the European rulers, such as Catherine II, Frederick II, and Joseph II.
- Sought to justify their despotic rule by claiming to be governing in the best interests of the people.
- They often did little to implement reforms.

Prussia: Frederick the Great

- Invited Voltaire to his court
- eliminated torture of accused criminals
- improved the educational system
- promoted industry, agriculture, and commerce.
- BUT: did nothing to end feudalism, and practiced class discrimination by appointing mostly junkers and the gentry to government posts.

Enlightened Despotism in Austria

- After the war of Austrian succession showed Austria to be weak, Maria Theresa began a series of reforms:
 - established a national army
 - raised the taxes on the nobility
 - limited the power of the Catholic Church and of the nobility in order to strengthen the central government
 - improved the educational system

Joseph II

- Tried to extend his mother's reforms but was only slightly successful.
- He did the following:
 - granted religious toleration to the Calvinists, Lutherans, and members of the Greek Orthodox Church
 - eliminated many of the restrictions on Jews
 - limited the power of the Catholic Church by confiscating church lands and dissolving many monasteries.

Joseph II, continued

- Other things done by Joseph II include:
 - established many hospitals
 - improved the educational system
 - instituted penal reform (he abolished capital punishment and many forms of torture)
 - freed the serfs & relieved them of many of their feudal obligations
- BUT there was great resistance to many of his programs.

Resistance to Reform

- Peasants resented his interference with their religious customs and his order making them liable for military service.
- Clergy & Nobles both resented his restriction of their power & privileges.
- Both Hungary & Belgium revolted.
- Many of his reforms were repealed after his death.

Russia

- After the death of Peter the Great in 1725, he was succeeded by his wife Catherine I.
 - Her gov't was dominated by Prince Menshikov.
- The prince continued to dominate her successor, Peter II (1725-30), until Peter was expelled in a revolt of the nobility.
- As a result of continuing revolts, a series of 4 very weak rulers came to power, and factions of the Russian nobility ruled the country.

Catherine the Great

- Finally in 1762, Catherine, the wife of Peter III came to power when the weak & corrupt Peter was dethroned after ruling for only 6 months.
- Catherine ruled from 1762-1796.
- Catherine ruled well &, like Peter the Great, she imitated many Western customs & trends.

Catherine the Great

- Established many hospitals and corresponded with many French philosophes
- Active in cultural affairs & invited Voltaire to Russia
- Modified many unfair civil laws and patronized the arts.
- Created public welfare projects and allowed a small degree of autonomy in local affairs
- BUT she was unprincipled and ruthless & did very little to implement real reform in Russia.

Catherine's Foreign Policy

- League of Armed Neutrality: Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria, and other German states, banded together to stay neutral in the French & British colonial problems, such as the American Revolution.
- Austria-Russia Pact: an alliance with Joseph II to divide the Balkans & Ottoman's lands between Austria & Russia.

More Foreign Policy

- Two wars with Turkey: resulted in Russia's seizure of the Crimea but in little else.
- War with Sweden: secured favorable boundaries for Russia & ended the southern wars with Turkey
- Partitions of Poland: Three partitions by Russia, Austria, and Prussia erased Poland off of the map.
 - 1772: all three took border portions of Poland
 - 1793: Russia & Prussia took more of Poland
 - 1795: all three finished off Poland

The Successors of Catherine

- Paul (1790-1801): Catherine's son who ruled as a tyrant and undid much of the reform instituted by his mother.
 - Paul was murdered by palace guards
- Alexander I (1801-1825): Ruled Russia during the Napoleonic wars.
- Alexander tried to continue the tradition of reform in Russia.

Alexander I

- 1803: passed a law to regulate the liberation of agricultural serfs, but the policy never went into effect due to foreign affairs.
 - War with Persia to obtain Georgia
 - Invaded N. America and took Alaska
 - Fought Sweden & took over Finland
 - Involved in Napoleonic wars from 1805-7 (3rd coalition) and 1812-15 (Grand Alliance)

Alexander I

- Tried to write a new, more liberal, constitution in 1810, but met with much resistance from the nobility.
- After all of these problems, Alex became very conservative & secret groups of liberal revolutionaries began to meet.
 - These groups led the Decembrist uprising after his death.

Critics of the Enlightenment

- David Hume: Scottish philosopher who taunted the philosophes for their reliance on reason and natural laws.
- He asserted that you could not make general laws, that you could only be certain of particular facts after experimenting.
- Believed that people can only know sense impressions received from the images of things

More Critics

- Immanuel Kant: believed that all reasoning was powerless in certain realms, including the religious realm.
- Redefined reason and held that certain God-given irresistible convictions (a sort of intuition) make men choose good over evil.
- Categorical imperative

More Critics

- Edmund Burke: Wrote Reflections on the French Revolution (after phase I of the revolution).
- Started the idea of conservatism as an alternative to the destruction of the French Revolution.
- Organic historian

Neo Classicism

- Enlightenment believers in reason liked “neo-classical” art in the 1700’s.
- Neo-classical artists & writers tried to imitate the classical models of Greece & Rome. They despised medieval style.
- Many classical-looking buildings were built during this period.

Romanticism

- Romanticism emerged as a reaction to the neo-classical style and emphasized emotion rather than reason.
- Romantic artists & authors extolled the virtues of feeling and simple piety over the artifacts of learning & civilization. They especially liked nature.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- Immediate Cause: French financial crisis--national bankruptcy
 - The gov't could not balance the budget due to waste, extravagance, and the high costs of wars.
 - The king was forced to call the Estates-General for the 1st time since 1614.
 - This legislative call set in motion a chain of events that eventually led to the decapitation of the king.

Underlying Political Causes

- Legal confusion and corruption
- Administrative confusion, including a very poor tax collecting system
- Despotic rule of the King
- Poor leadership provided by Louis XVI
- A political system that favored the nobility & the clergy.

The Royal Government

- A divine-right, absolute monarchy, but the king's actions were somewhat limited because he drew his absolute power from the support of the nobility & clergy.
- Parlement of Paris: This judicial body of aristocrats ruled according to the will of the nobles and terrorized the lower classes.
- The king could issue lettres de cachet at will and could make all laws & policies.

Government, continued

- By the 1770's, the legal system was breaking down, and the bureaucracy was falling apart.
- France had no uniform set of laws, and operated under 2 different legal systems: Roman & feudal.
- Intendents still tried to run the administration, but the tax-collecting system was run very poorly.
 - Much tax money that was collected went into the hands of the tax collectors, not into the royal budget.

King Louis XVI

- A poor monarch with little governing ability.
- Married to the Austrian Hapsburg Princess, Marie Antoinette, who was narrow & extravagant and used her position to block badly needed reforms.

The Three Estates

- Legally, the population of France was divided into three estates:
 - 1st estate = Clergy (1 1/2% of pop)
 - 2nd estate = Nobility (1/2% of pop)
 - 3rd estate = peasants (the majority of the 3rd estate), city workers, and the middle class (merchants, shopkeepers, lawyers, doctors, craftsmen, etc.). (98% of population)

The First Estate

- The clergy were privileged in that they were exempt from many of the government's taxes and were granted special rights.
- The church had large land holdings in France and was exempt from taxation.
- The middle class became very jealous of the wealth & power of the church, but most peasants remained loyal in their parishes.
- The 1st estate served the nation as teachers, administrators of charity, and the keepers of records, because they had an education.

The 2nd Estate

- The nobility also was very privileged in so far as they paid no taxes and had a virtual monopoly on government jobs.
- The nobility was divided into three classes
 - Nobles of the sword--highest rank--descendants of nobles of the time of the Crusades
 - Nobles of the Robe--2nd rank--newly ennobled, they earned their titles by buying a gov't office.
 - The “Hobereaux”--petty nobles who had little wealth but had the title. They lived off feudal payments.

The Discontented Peasants of the 3rd Estate

- Carried the main burden of taxation (both gov't payments & church dues) & burdened with feudal dues. Together these often took between 60% and 70% of a peasant family's income.
- Widespread crop failures, due to antiquated farming methods, small plots, and overpopulation.
- High inflation in the 1770's
- Food shortages

3rd Estate Obligations

- Capitation: poll tax
- Vingtieme: income tax
- Tithe: Church tax
- Gabelle: salt tax (salt was a gov't monopoly)
- Corvee: forced labor on roads, etc.
- Banalities (Manorial fees): fees paid to a feudal lord for use of his mill, plow, wine press, etc.
- Hunting rights: nobles could hunt on peasant fields

The 3rd Estate Bourgeoisie

- A prosperous commercial & professional class
- The dominant class, financially, but had no political power, due to the fact that they lacked a title of nobility.
- Wanted to reform ancient laws regulating trade, taxation, and commerce.
 - Esp. wanted an end to internal tariffs

Cahiers de dolences

- The bourgeoisie became the articulate leaders of phase 1 of the revolution due to their education and place in society.
- They drew up cahiers which generally represented the demands of the middle class and included the following:
 - equality of opportunity and equality before the law
 - freedom of speech, press, and religion
 - a fairer system of taxation, etc

Underlying Economic Causes

- Inflation
- Unfair taxation system
- Feudal obligations
- National bankruptcy
- Unhappy middle class

Underlying Intellectual Causes

- Many enlightenment writers attacked the abuses of the “Old Regime” and popularized the need for reform.
- Voltaire satirized the despotism of the government & was bitter toward the church
- Montesquieu criticized the political abuses of the government
- Diderot’s encyclopedie attacked many abuses of the monarchy, esp. unjust taxation, and religious intolerance.

Steps in Phase I of the Revolution

- Financial collapse: Louis hired & fired a series of financial ministers, none of whom were allowed to do what was necessary to solve French economic problems. They included: Turgot, Necker, Calonne, Brienne, and Necker, again.
- The Assembly of Notables refused to approve new taxes, and so did the Parlement of Paris.

More Steps

- The Estates-General was called to deal with the financial crisis, but with little success.
- As soon as the body started to meet, a voting crisis erupted over whether voting should be by head or by estate.
- When the third estate realized that they would not be able to have any power in the estates-general, members walked out and formed the National Assembly.
 - They were later joined by many members of the clergy

More Steps

- When the king ordered the three estates to meet separately and closed the meeting hall, the National Assembly met in a nearby indoor tennis court and took an oath not to disband until they had written a new constitution for France. (Tennis Ct. Oath)
- The king finally relented on June 27th, and agreed to voting by head, but he then sent many troops to Versailles.

The People Take Action

- July 14, 1789: storming of the Bastille in response to rumors that the king was going to attack the assembly.
 - This event triggered many provincial revolts
- Bread riots happened all summer long & peasants in the rural areas destroyed castles and burned the estates of the nobility. (“the great fear”)
 - 1st emigres left France as a result

March of the Fishwives

- In October, 1789, a group of women in Paris marched on the royal palace at Versailles, demanding cheaper bread.
- They succeeded in capturing the royal family and forcing them into house arrest at the Tuileries.
- This led to the October Days, the last riots of 1789.

Accomplishments of the National Assembly

- Between 1789 and 1791, the National Assembly was responsible for the following achievements:
 - Abolition of Feudalism
 - Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - Constitution of 1791
 - Financial Reform
 - Civil Constitution of the Clergy

Abolition of Feudalism

- August Decrees: August, 1789: frightened nobles renounced their feudal rights due to the violence in the countryside in the summer.
 - Abolished the right to evade many taxes
 - Abolished legal class distinctions
 - Abolished feudal dues & obligations
 - Abolished serfdom
 - Abolished church tithes
 - Opened gov't jobs to merit & enacted equality before the law.

Declaration of the Rights of Man

- Men are born free & equal & endowed with equal rights, including liberty, possession of property, safety, & resistance to oppression.
- Purpose of Gov't is to protect these rights.
- People must make the law & are equal under the law
- Freedom from arbitrary arrest
- Freedom of assembly, speech, religion & the press guaranteed.
- Major ideas of the document came from the philosophes.

Constitution of 1791

- Constitutional monarchy with an executive, legislative, and judicial branch & separation of powers.
- The National assembly (leg) had the right to make laws, but financial restrictions on voting kept lower-class influence out of the assembly.
- Deputies (leg) had to meet certain financial standards and only about 50,000 out of 26 million could hold office.

Constitution, continued

- Executive power was in the hands of the king but was limited by the suspensive veto, and the fact that he was still under house arrest.
- Judicial reorganization simplified judicial jurisdictions & replaced the Parlements.
- Reorganized local gov't into 83 departments & abolished regional laws, taxes, and internal customs.
- Each town elected its own officials.
- The Government took over most non-religious duties of the church, such as education.

Financial Reform

- New taxation system: Created a uniform tax on land and industrial profits.
- Seizure of church lands to meet expenses: (about 20% of Fr. land)
 - Church lands were used to issue assignats, but since so many assignats were printed, they eventually became worthless.
- Church lands were divided into small plots & sold to peasants.

More Financial Reforms

- Laissez-faire philosophy led to the abolition of internal tariffs, and of restrictions on industry & of guild monopolies which kept prices high.
- 1791: Le Chapelier Law: Abolished unions & strikes (Poor began to become more revolutionary)

Civil Constitution of the Clergy

- This document, passed after the confiscation of church lands, did the following:
 - Required the election of the clergy by the people
 - Provided for the payment of clerical salaries by the state.
 - Required the clergy to take an oath of loyalty to the state
- Denounced by the pope, and over 2/3 of the clergy refused to take the oath. (Refractory or non-juring clergy)
- Hurt the revolution by making loyal Catholics mad.

The Revolution: Phase II

(August, 1792-October, 1795)

- During phase I, the demands of the middle class and land-owning peasants were largely met, but the poorer landless peasants & urban workers were still dissatisfied.
- Urban workers suffered from food shortages, inflation, and unemployment and realized that the National Assembly was not interested in helping them.

The Jacobins

- The Jacobin party represented the demands of the sans-culottes
- They wanted the following:
 - Abolition of monarchy & the establishment of a republic
 - More political rights for the poor, including universal, male suffrage.
- Leaders were Robespierre, Marat, & Danton.

The Girondists

- Another radical political group who wanted the institution of a republican form of government.
- Not as radical as the Jacobins, they were later purged by the Jacobins for being too conservative.
- Wanted bourgeois control & abolition of the monarchy.

Opponents of the Revolution

- Counterrevolutionaries included the king, the nobility, refractory clergy, and many loyal Catholics who resented the attacks on the Church.
- Many became emigres & actively worked with Prussia & Austria for counterrevolution.
- Brunswick Manifesto: If any member of the royal family was harmed, Prussia would destroy Paris.

Phase II begins

- In response to the Brunswick Manifesto, a Parisian crowd stormed the Tuileries on August 10, 1792.
 - The mob was controlled by the Paris Commune
- Radicals in charge of the National Assembly voted to abolish the monarchy & call a National Convention to write a new constitution.
- Danton became the dictator of the provisional gov't which lasted until the elections for the National Convention.

Steps in Phase II

- September Massacre: Sept. 1792: Parisian mobs, unhappy with the middle and upper classes, and concerned about rising food prices, massacred a group of royalists.
 - Besides the initial massacre, the Jacobins were even afraid that many prisoners might be double-agents, and about 1,000 of them were murdered after quick trials.

The National Convention

- Sept. 1792: The NC declared France a republic
- Theoretically there was universal manhood suffrage, but only about 10% of the men voted.
- The convention soon experienced a split between the Jacobins (The mountain, led by Robespierre) and the Gironde (led by Condorcet)

The National Convention

- The Jacobins wanted a strong centralized government with power to help the poor & with economic controls, while the Gironde wanted a republican form of gov't that included checks & balances.
- Dec. 1792: King Louis XVI was put on trial for treason and in Jan. 1793, he was executed.
 - Jacobins wanted the execution, while the Gironde wanted him imprisoned.

Steps in Phase II

- Following the king's execution, England, Spain, Netherlands, Austria, and Prussia united in the First Coalition against France. They declared war on France.
- Spring 1793: Popular rebellion, set off by unemployment & high inflation, combined with the foreign threats to cause the Jacobins to oust the more moderate, middle-class Gironde from the Convention.

The Reign of Terror

- Spring 1793: The Jacobin National Convention wrote a new, democratic Constitution which included universal manhood suffrage and a single chamber which was to hold all governing power.
- Robespierre never put the constitution into effect, because he used the threat of national emergency to establish the reign of terror.

The Reign of Terror

- The Reign of Terror was used to put Robespierre's program into effect. He wanted:
 - To win the war
 - To quell the counter-revolution of the emigres
 - To control the Girondists in the provinces
 - To end internal fighting among the revolutionaries
 - To control the nation's economy
 - To pass social legislation for the poor
- Robespierre renamed France the “Republic of Virtue.”

The Reign of Terror

- The terror was implemented by two emergency branches of government:
 - The committee of public safety: 12 members of the national convention, led by Robespierre-- this was the acting gov't of France which directed armies, and made domestic decisions.
 - The committee of general security: a political police group set up to find counter-revolutionaries. Suspects were tried by a Revolutionary Tribunal and executions were prompt.

Results of the Reign of Terror

- Between 20,000 & 25,000 persons killed
- Military: levee en masse, patriotism in all parts of the population, officers appointed due to merit, France defeated the 1st Coalition 1794.
- Economic: the “maximum” laws put in wage & price controls to control inflation & shortages, and the “laws of ventose” redistributed property of emigrees.

More Results

- Economic: rationing was instituted & hoarding was banned, monetary controls were passed to control inflation which included the export of gold, and all coins & foreign currency were confiscated.
- The right of Primogeniture was repealed, and property was split equally among all children.

More Results

- Religious: Initially, Christianity was banned and the worship of Reason was promoted. This was so unpopular, that Robespierre went back to deism and created the Cult of the Supreme Being. To keep support for his other programs, Robespierre finally had to separate the church and state in 1794 and promote religious toleration for all religions.

More Results

- Educational: free public elementary ed. For all, & military school open to merit.
- Calendar: New one adopted with 1792 as Year I. Months had 30 days divided into 3 ten-day weeks. Every tenth day was a day of rest. Sundays and Christian holidays were abolished.
- Metric System adopted
- Censorship of all books, plays, papers, etc.
- Social life: roman styles in dress and art, no culottes allowed, all people addressed as “citizen.”

The Thermidorian Reaction :

Phase III (1794)

- This phase began with the execution of Robespierre on July, 27, 1794 (The 9th of Thermidor).
- With his death, the reign of terror ended & bourgeois moderates took control of the Convention.
 - Moderates ousted the radical Jacobins from the Convention and replaced them with more conservative members.
 - They ended censorship, freed political prisoners, ended economic & religious reforms, & stripped the committees of their power.

The White Terror

- Many emigres moved back to France
- Counter-revolution against the Jacobins led by the royalists of the provinces was called the White terror.
- Many Jacobins and others who had confiscated lands from the emigres were murdered.
 - Most of the leaders of the Reign of Terror were eliminated.

Reaction of the Mob

- Parisian workers rioted when the legislature repealed the Price and wage laws (the “Maximum”).
 - Since inflation ensued, the workers thought the government didn’t care what happened to them.
 - The Convention was stormed and street barricades were set up.
- Government troops were called out to disperse the rioters.

The Constitution of 1795 (Year III)

- A middle-class constitution which was opposed by both the royalists & the radicals.
- Contained a bill of rights which contained both duties & rights of French citizens.
 - Duties included respecting the property of other persons, and respecting the safety of others.
 - Separation of Powers was a hallmark of this constitution.

The Constitution, continued

- Elections: All literate adult males would vote for electors who would in turn vote for members of the legislature.
 - Only men with property which provided an income equivalent to the price of 100 days of labor a year could serve as electors.

The Legislative Branch

- The electors voted for a two-chambered legislature.
 - The Council of 500: (lower house) consisted of 500 members
 - The Council of Elders: (upper house) consisted of 250 members over the age of 40).
- Members of the executive branch were nominated by the Council of 500 and elected by the Council of Elders.

The Directory

- The executive branch was the Directory, which was a council of 5 men.
- Oct. 1795: royalist coup was put down by Napoleon
- Nov. 1795: Coup led by Babeuf, (of the Society of Equals). Put down by Napoleon, and Babeuf was beheaded.
- Unfortunately, the Directory became overdependent on the army.

Problems of The Directory

- Assignats were essentially worthless, so they were withdrawn from the economy & only hard currency was accepted.
- War: after 1795, France was still at war with Austria & England.
 - Since war was expensive & the gov't was bankrupt, many generals lived off of their own estates & became independent.

Legislative Corruption

- In the elections of 1797, royalists won many seats, but the Republican members violated the Constitution by calling on Napoleon to drive out these legally elected deputies.
- This “coup d’etat of Fructidor (Sept. 4, 1797) put the legislature in the hands of the army & proved to the public that once, again, France had another corrupt government.

More Wars

- Treaty of Campo Formio (1797): negotiated by Napoleon, it forced Austria to recognize French control of N. Italy.
- 1797: Napoleon invaded N. Africa and seized Egypt from the British.
 - The British, under Admiral (Lord) Nelson, responded by sinking the French fleet in Egypt.
 - Napoleon abandoned his men and returned to Paris
- 1798: 2nd Coalition Formed (England, Austria, & Russia)

The Coup of Brumaire (1799)

- Faced with economic, military, and political disasters, two of the five Directors, Roger-Ducos and Abbe Sieyes, asked Napoleon to form a new government.
- Napoleon and the two directors forced out the other three and used troops to drive out a majority of the legislature.
 - Pretext = threat of a Jacobin plot

The Constitution of 1799 (Year VIII)

- Established the Consulate: triumvirate dominated by the First Consul, Napoleon.
- Deceptive, because it appeared to be democratic, but it really gave most of the power to the 1st Consul.
- 1799: Napoleon became 1st Consul--elected by the people for a 10 year term. In reality, he was a military dictator.

The Consulate

- Duties of the 1st Consul included:
 - making laws in conjunction with the Council of State (which was appointed by Napoleon)
 - commanding the army
 - declaring war & peace
 - selecting government officials.
- The legislature was ineffective, and gave one branch the right to pass laws but not debate them, and the other branch the right to debate them, but not to pass them.

Voting Rights

- All male citizens could vote for electors (who had property qualifications).
- Electors then drew up lists of nominees for seats in the legislature and the judiciary.
- Finally the same electors voted on the members from their combined lists.
- People thought the system was democratic, so in 1802, they voted Napoleon “1st Consul for life.”
 - Since he was given the right to choose his successor, this basically established a hereditary monarchy.

Napoleon's Accomplishments

- 1804: elected to be the emperor for life
- Although he was essentially a dictator, Napoleon gave France an efficient and generally honest government and instituted many needed reforms in the areas of government administration, the law, the Church, education, and finance.

Centralization of Government

- Napoleon appointed prefects to rule each department, creating a centralized but still somewhat democratic government.
- Napoleon created the French secret police force to keep order. They practiced strict censorship, and suppressed all opposition.
- The gov't officials were loyal to Napoleon, because most were either family members or lower class individuals who had risen to their positions based on their abilities.

Concordat of 1801

- Signed by Napoleon & Pope Pius VII, it lasted until 1905.
- The Church recognized the legitimacy of the French gov't and renounced claims to church lands lost during the revolution, and the French gov't could appoint bishops. The tithe was also abolished.
- In return, the government paid all ecclesiastical salaries and ousted all of the clergy who had signed the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
- Napoleon also agreed to make Catholicism the “religion of the majority of Frenchmen.”

Code Napoleon (1804-1810)

- This legal code consolidated the many conflicting laws inherited from the various governments and specifically addressed four areas: Civil, criminal, commercial, and penal law.
- Introduced into all areas conquered by France
- Guaranteed equality before the law, but favored the Prosecution over the defense.

Code Napoleon, continued

- Torture was still permitted, and the death penalty for minor offenses was not abolished.
- Fathers were given dictatorial power over their wives and children and wives had very few property rights.
- Provided for civil marriage & divorce
- Banned labor unions, favored middle-class owners, and instituted new laws relating to debts, contracts, wills, property, corporations, etc.

Education & Finance

- Free public elementary schools in every village and free lycees (high schools) in each region.
- Teacher training schools established and technical schools set up, as well.
- University of France established in 1808
- National Bank of France established to introduce a sound currency and balance the budget.
- Introduced tax reform and saw to it that everyone paid taxes & received benefits.

Napoleon's Foreign Policy

- War of the 2nd Coalition (1798-1802): France vs. Russia, Austria, & England: Russia dropped out, Austria signed the Treaty of Luneville (1801) which reasserted French control of N. Italy, and England signed the Treaty of Amiens (1802) in which she recognized French conquests and gave back French colonies she had seized.
- In 1803, Nap reorganized nearly 300 tiny German states into a larger Bavaria, Baden, and Wurttemberg, loyal to France.

The War of the Third Coalition (1805 - 1807)

- England declared war on France in 1803 & Napoleon sold Louisiana to pay for the war.
- 1805: 3rd Coalition formed (England, Austria, and Russia)
- Major Battles included:
 - Battle of Trafalgar (1805): England defeated the French navy, ensuring British domination of the seas and putting an end to Napoleon's hope of invading England.

More Battles

- Battle of Austerlitz (1805): French defeat of Russia & Austria. Ended with the Treaty of Pressburg which gave France almost complete control of N. Italy and parts of Germany.
 - Francis II was forced to abandon the title of Holy Roman Emperor (the official end of the empire)

More Battles

- Battle of Jena (1806): Prussia attacked France but was defeated and Berlin was occupied.
- Battle of Friedland (1807): French defeat of Russia ended with the Treaty of Tilsit.
 - Russia got Finland, parts of E. Europe, and Turkey, and Napoleon got full control of W. Europe.
 - Prussia's army was limited to 42,000 men and Prussia lost all Polish possessions. Prussia also lost much of her W. land.

The Height of Napoleonic Power

- Napoleon's foreign power reached its height in 1812. He ruled France, Belgium, Holland, the Rhineland, and the German coast to Denmark, the Illyrian provinces (Yugoslavia), & N. Italy, directly, and his dependencies included Spain, Westphalia, central Italy, Naples, Saxony, Warsaw, and the Swiss Confederation.
- His allies were Denmark and Norway, and he had cowed Prussia, Austria, and Russia into submission.
- Only England, Sweden, and the Ottomans were enemies.

The Continental System

- Established by the Berlin decree of 1806, the Continental System forbade any of Napoleon's dependencies or allies from importing British goods.
- Designed to financially bring England under French control and expand French industry at the expense of the English.
- Failed due to smuggling & the fact that even the French army needed English textiles.
- Russia's refusal to honor the blockade led to the Napoleonic invasion of Russia.

The Downfall of Napoleon

- The Spanish war (1808-13): Napoleon invaded Portugal when Portugal refused to honor the Continental System. Spain revolted against Napoleon's brother, and England sent an army under the command of the Duke of Wellington.
- This was a serious drain on Nap's resources and encouraged other nationalist revolts.

More Problems

- German Resistance: Defeats of Prussia & Austria led to the growth of German nationalism and the fame of philosopher Fichte who glorified the German past & urged all Germans to remove the stain of subjugation.
- Many revolts occurred in Austria and Prussia but were soon extinguished.

Disaster in Russia (1812)

- 1812: Napoleon invaded Russia with over 1/2 million men.
- Moscow was finally captured, but the Russians had followed a scorched earth policy and the city was vacant and useless.
- Napoleon was forced to retreat due to the harsh winter conditions and the fact that he had no shelter or supplies for his troops.
- Only 20,000 men actually escaped from Russia

The Battle of Leipzig (1813)

- Napoleon was defeated in this battle, also called the “Battle of Nations,” by England, Prussia, Austria, & Russia.
- Napoleon abdicated when Paris was occupied and was exiled to the island of Elba.
- The Congress of Vienna began to meet to restructure Europe.

Waterloo (1815)

- Although a Bourbon monarchy was restored in the person of Louis XVIII, many of Napoleon's reforms were so institutionalized that they were impossible to get rid of.
- March 1815, Napoleon returned from exile to rule for 100 days, but his armies were defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in Belgium by Wellington.
- Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena.

Results of the Age of Napoleon

- Many of the liberal ideals of equality, limited gov't, etc. remained influential and were gradually to be realized in most of W. Europe and N. America in the 19th Century.
- The rise of the middle class to political, economic, and social power was established.
- The introduction of the Napoleonic code to central and E. Europe stimulated a taste for freedom that later led to revolution.